

# The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VII.—NO. 1105.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862. [36 PER ANNUM.

## THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

THE DAILY BULLETIN will be published at No. 101 N. 3rd St. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning, and on all other days except on public holidays.

### Payment of State Bounty Due Deceased Soldiers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.  
ADJUTANT GEN'L OFFICE,  
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.  
No. 1.

The following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers, in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 23d day of February, 1862:

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the commanding officer of the company, who, at the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his death in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a magistrate that he or she is the next kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge and that he has no interest in the claim. The magistrate administering the oath will certify to the creditability of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal of the Court, of his appointment and the sufficiency of his oath. The claim to be proved by him as in other cases.

3. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the Conscription Act.

By order of Governor Vance,  
J. G. MARTIN,  
Adjutant General.

Oct. 31, '62-3t.

### TO OUR FRIENDS.

If any of our friends desire to pay what they owe to either of the firms of Brown, Tate & Co., Brown & Co., or Brown, Tate & Co., they will please call on Dr. E. Nye Hutchison who I leave as my agent in my absence.

J. L. BROWN.

Nov 17, 1862—d5t,w2t

### Exchange Notice, No. 3.

RICHMOND, Nov 11, 1862.

1. All Confederate Officers and Men who have been captured and paroled in Virginia or Maryland, at any time from the beginning of hostilities to the 1st of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate Officers and Men who have been delivered at Aiken's Landing, on James River, at any time previous to the 11th of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate Officers and Men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, previous to the 1st of November, 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,  
Nov 14—6t Agent of Exchange.

### NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Building Committee of the Methodist Church, in Charlotte, will present them immediately to Rev. F. M. KENNEDY.

E. H. ANDREWS, } Com  
Oct. 23, '62-6t.

### SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A liberal price will be paid to a man over 45 years of age, to serve during the war, (with privilege of selecting his company.)

Address  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Oct. 11, '62-mw-1m

### NOTICE.

Persons holding claims against this Department for Medicinal Herbs, Barks and Roots, delivered on or before August 2nd, 1862, will present them for payment before BREKID, JESSE, or otherwise they will not be paid.

M. HOWARD, Surgeon  
and Medical Purveyor,  
Sept. 6, '62

### ENGLISH GOODS.

Received per Southern Express, Gentlemen and Youths Cassimere Suits, West End Collars. Daily expecting White and Fancy colored Shirts.

For sale at  
KAHNWEILER & BROS.  
August 1, 1862—4t

### TO HIRE.

Till the 1st of January, 1864, a Cook, Washer and Ironer, without imbecility.

J. M. HUTCHISON.

Nov 31, 1862—3t

### NOTICE.

CAMP NEAR STRASBURG, Nov. 15: The absent members of Company K, 30th Regt. N. C. T. including those taken prisoners and those whose furloughs have expired are hereby ordered to report themselves in person to their Company, forthwith, otherwise they will be published by name as deserters and dealt with accordingly.

By order Lt. Col. Jas. P. KIRK.  
JOHN S. WITHERSPOON,  
Capt. Co. K, 30th Regt. N. C. T.  
P. S. Prisoners have been exchanged up to the 8th.

Nov 21—4t

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On the 26th of December, 1862, I will offer at public auction, my place known as the *Lager Beer Brewery*, on the suburbs of Charlotte.

The premises comprises a residence and all necessary out buildings with a mill house, good water and about one and a half acres of land are attached.

On the same time my personal property will also be offered for sale at the public square.

MARTIN MUNZER.

Nov 23—6t.

### BOOKS AND JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY CLASS AND STYLE.  
Highly executed at this office.

## JAMES G. BAILIE & BRO.

OFFERS FOR SALE AT THEIR  
CARPET AND OIL CLOTH  
WAREHOUSES.

206 BROAD STREET  
AUGUSTA, GA.

A full assortment of the following Goods:

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS,  
BRUSSELS CARPETS,  
VENETIAN CARPETS,  
HEARTH RUGS,  
DOOR MATS,  
CARPET BINDINGS,  
STAIR CARPETS AND  
STAIR RODS,  
COCO MATTINGS AND  
HASCOCKS,  
WHITE AND RED CHECK  
MATTINGS,  
WINDOW SHADES, in all  
sizes, and TRIMMINGS,  
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, one  
and two yards wide,  
HEAVY SHEET DO, 12 feet  
and 18 feet wide,  
WORSTED DAMASKS and  
SATIN DELAINES,  
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,  
CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS,  
GIMSEYS, &c.  
WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE  
SCREENS, STRAW BROOMS  
AND TACKS.

Seven Fine Pianos in  
Chickering, Dunham, Stodard  
and Fischers make.

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Sept 25, 1862—4t J. SUMNER, Sup't.

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SUNDAY BULLETIN (per annum) \$2.00  
CATAWBA JOURNAL (per annum) \$3.00

## OUR TERMS:

FOR THE BULLETIN, DAILY.

For one month, \$1.00  
For two months, 1.75  
For three months, 2.50  
For six months, 4.00  
For one year, 6.00

FOR THE BULLETIN, WEEKLY.

For one month, \$1.00  
For three months, 2.50  
For six months, 4.00  
For one year, 6.00

FOR CATAWBA JOURNAL, WEEKLY.

The Journal, our weekly publication, will not be forwarded for a less term than one year.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 1, 1862.

## WAR SONG.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

FOR THE 1ST REGIMENT VIRGINIA STATE LINE.

The cannon's roar invites thee  
To liberty or death's unshaken embrace;  
Sons of the free!  
Shall we in vain invite thee  
With dauntless hearts the impudent foe to face.

To arms! to arms!  
Our maiden tears inspire thee  
Our mother's tears shall be the coward's boon;  
Our father's groan,  
Our Patriot's curse awaits thee  
Die, thou unknown, a nameless hero's son.

We love thee still;  
Though dastards mark the glory  
Land!—Proud old hills! Land of the unshaken  
brave,  
Our blades are bared  
To trace our victor's story  
Or grace the soil that decks a hero's grave.

We dread ye not,  
Our blades are drawn to conquer,  
Our bosoms bared, to meet the unbidden foe;  
Aye! do pollute  
Our homes or God-wrought bulwarks  
But know, our swords will vengeance ne'er forego.

We yield not, no,  
We yield to no oppression,  
Our Southern blood foams vengeance to the foe,  
Who ungratified,  
Insults our gray-haired mother,  
You sowed our fields—ye shall our blissem sow  
O'er! brethren strike!

Our trust is ever unshaken,  
Jehovah, God, doth bless the freemen's blade,  
The trumpet's roll,  
The bugle's blast announces  
That Northern chains were ne'er for freemen  
made.

GEO. VAN DE LINDS,  
Surg't Reg't 1st Brigade Va. State Line.

## Confederate Finances.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The subject of the currency is the great question of the day, and is receiving much attention and comment. In order that the subject may be intelligently answered, and to correct many misapprehensions and exaggerations, we present below some facts which may be accepted as correct.

The debt of the Government at this time may be thus stated. We use round numbers for convenience, taking the nearest million:

Treasury Notes, currency, \$250,000,000

Interest bearing, 80,000,000

Call Loan, 60,000,000

Funded debt, 74,000,000

Total, \$464,000,000

These figures, both as to currency, and the amount of the public debt, are much smaller than is generally understood.

The amount of currency in the Confederate States prior to separation, was something upwards of eighty millions. Much of our business was, however, done through the North, which being allowed for our former circulation, may be stated at a hundred millions.

The consequences of the war have increased the amount of currency, which our circulation will bear with safety. The sale of the stocks of goods on hand, has placed money in the hands of merchants, which is often held for opportunities of operating again. The destruction of exchanges, which requires the moving of money, increases the demand for quantity. These things considered and estimated for, perhaps one hundred and fifty millions may be assumed as the amount of currency which our circulation will bear without plethora.

Our circulation, as above stated, is two hundred and fifty millions—the interest-bearing notes being of the nature of funded debt. We are, therefore, a hundred millions above the limit of wealth. Our business is to come down to it; and the best means of doing it, and keeping it down, is the public. It would at once be done, if the holders of a hundred millions of currency would invest it in bonds. It will have to be done by this conversion, effected by some process, direct or indirect. The Government is obliged to have means, and it is obliged to obtain them from our own people. It is our interest as well as our duty to furnish them readily.

We adopt the following from the "Whig" of Friday:

With, or without the stimulus intended by the legislation of Congress, we hold it to be the duty of every good and loyal citizen who has more money in his possession than he has actual use for, to invest a large proportion of it in Confederate bonds. It is in vain for any man to prate about his patriotism or his loyalty; unless he practically manifests his willingness to sustain the Government in one of its most important departments—the financial. If everybody would refuse to buy Confederate bonds, our efforts to establish the independence of the Confederacy would be unavailing. If everybody who can, would invest liberally in these bonds, our success would be rendered the more certain, the full spirit of speculation would be checked, and prices would recede to a more reasonable level. The Government would then be able to make its purchases at lower rates, and, consequently, at the end of the war the public debt would be lighter. The tax to pay the interest of this debt must chiefly fall upon the class now able to buy Confederate bonds, and if they would diminish the amount of taxation which they will be required to pay hereafter, let them do what they can now towards keeping down the public debt in the manner we have indicated. Every consideration of patriotism, as well as of self-interest, invites them to performance at this day.

# CHARLOTTE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 26, '62.

## Hospital Appointments.

Wednesday—Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Carson.

Thursday—Mrs. C. C. Lee and Mrs. Capt. Lowe.

Friday—Mrs. Overman and Miss Percy Watson.

## EMANCIPATION.

The Northern papers of the 15th say that the National Intelligencer, Seward's organ, is out in a long leader, which is interpreted in Washington by those who watch the current of events, to be paving the way for a withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation, on the ground that it is impracticable.

## SOMETHING OF A MAJORITY.

The famous debating club of Cambridge (Eng.) University, (the Union), debated the American war subject during two evenings. The question was put thus: "That the cause of the North is the cause of Human Progress." The proposition was negatived by a vote of one hundred and seventy to thirty-three. Earl Russell's eldest son speaking with the majority against it.

It is removed that Gen. Bragg is close in the rear of the Federal army at Corinth, and is about to open an attack upon them. This may be the reason of the unexpected retreat of the Federal forces to Jackson, Tenn. We give the rumor for what it is worth, not vouching for its correctness in any particular. —*Jackson Mississippi.*

A deserter from Newbern to our lines brings information that Lincolnities are concentrating a force there; that they have already fifteen thousand; and that as soon as they complete their arrangements their destination is Wilmington.

That Wilmington is to be an early point of attack is, we think, the opinion of our Confederate authorities; God send that our preparations may be adequate to meet and repel the force of the invaders. —*Wilmington Journal, 22d instant.*

## The Situation of Affairs at Fredericksburg.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 24.

Early on Saturday morning intelligence was received here that the inhabitants of Fredericksburg were making preparations to abandon their homes in view of the threat of the enemy to bombard the town in the event of a refusal to surrender, and the Mayor endeavored to make some preparations to furnish the refugees with shelter. Late in the evening a message was received that the Yankees had abandoned their intention of shelling the town; nevertheless, three trains arrived during the night, bringing quite a large number of ladies and children, who found much difficulty in obtaining any accommodations whatever, and their condition was such as to excite general sympathy.

The actual situation of affairs at Fredericksburg on Friday was as follows. At 11 o'clock A. M., a flag of truce was shown on the other side of the river, and two citizens went over in a boat and brought back the Federal General Patrick, who had a communication addressed to the Mayor of Fredericksburg or some commissioned officer. Bull received the message and sent it to the military headquarters. Meanwhile General Patrick was conducted to a log house on a hill where he remarked to Colonel Bull that his (Patrick's) men built that house, and he left that he had some claim upon it. The Colonel replied that he thought he would have some difficulty in establishing his claim. The General was detained here until the return of the messenger from headquarters.

The Federal communication was received by the Mayor of Fredericksburg at twenty minutes before five o'clock in the evening. It proved to be a demand for the unconditional surrender of the town, and it is not complied with the cannonade would open at nine o'clock Saturday morning. The presence was that the Rebel army was drawing supplies of food and clothing from the manufactories at Fredericksburg, and that the Federal pickets had been fired upon from this side of the river. Mayor Slaghton replied that it would be impossible to remove the women and children within the period specified. The Federal officer was also informed that the mills furnishing the supplies would cease operations if that were a reason for shelling the town; and as to the firing upon pickets, the citizens could not be responsible for what might have been done by the soldiers.

Soon after midnight another message was received from the enemy requesting a conference with the civil authorities at 9 o'clock the next morning, and stating that the cannonade would not open at that hour. Accordingly, at the hour named a deputation, consisting of Mayor Slaughter, Wm. A. Little, Dr. Gordon Wallace, Dr. Samuel Scott, and two others went over, by permission of military authorities, to the Federal camp accompanied by Colonel Ker-shaw, and met General Patrick. This officer said he had no authority to confer with a civil and military deputation, but that he would see General Sumner and communicate his views during the day. The committee then returned.

Soon after this the first train of cars, filled with ladies and children, started for Richmond, and was fired upon by the enemy. It is reported that an apology was made for this act. The presumption is that it was mistaken for a train carrying away provisions, as it was composed entirely of burden cars.

We have no positive information of any further negotiations, but as the enemy had desisted from executing their threat to halt past 6 o'clock last evening, it is supposed that some arrangement has been effected, and that the town will be permitted to stand.

What the design of the enemy may now be is a matter of conjecture entirely, and speculation thereon is useless. A report was received last night that the town of Fort Royal, sixteen miles below Fredericksburg, had been shelled yesterday. We understand that four shells were fired through a house which they supposed to be occupied by our pickets.

# ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Charlotte Bulletin.

PICKET POST AT SPERRYVILLE, 1st Reg't N. C. Cavalry Nov. 7, '62.

Mr. Editor: As it may be a matter of some interest to your readers to hear from us, we will give you a brief summary of our movements for the past few weeks.

Since our raid into Pennsylvania, we were quietly keeping up the picket post on the upper lines of the Potomac above Martinsburg. Through the officiousness of some vile Union men, who had taken refuge on the Yankee side, several of our posts were surprised and captured. These vile traitors would ascertain, through their families who were within our lines, the position of our posts, and cross over the river at some unsuspected point and thus effected a complete surprise several times. Our posts at some points on the river were in speaking distance and as there was an arrangement for the pickets not to fire upon each other an exchange of civilities was not of an unfrequent occurrence. Such dialogues as the following occurred between Yank. and Seseah.

Yank.—(derisively) "How are you boys. Don't you want some coffee over on your side?"

Seseah.—"Not any, thank yee, got plenty from Pennsylvania."

Yank.—(Gathering and coming again) "Don't you want some clothing over there?"

Seseah.—"Not a stitch, we got a supply at Harper's Ferry and Pennsylvania."

Yank.—(Sneeringly) "Why do you wear our blue clothes?—you've got a brand-new Government. Why don't it furnish you its own glorious Gray?"

Seseah.—"Economy, Egad, We got yours so much cheaper."

Here Yank. curiosity seemed satisfied at this game, and would assume a more respectful tone and give the conversation a more sociable cast, and finally conclude by meeting half way in the river and settle the pending difficulties over a bottle of whiskey. They speak of being heartily sick and tired of the war, and that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is causing great disaffection in the army.

This is indeed one of the most lovely portions of Virginia. Here lies surrounded by a range of the Blue Ridge a rich and extensive Valley, rising as it approaches the Potomac and crowning its banks with steep rugged cliffs, beneath which roll its chrysalis waters, peacefully gliding along as it were putting to shame the hostile armies of man that is being enacted on its classic banks. This portion of the State, perhaps from its proximity to Yankee land, or the Union sentiments that was here entertained at the beginning of the war, has to a considerable extent been spared from Yankee avidity. And we were living as it were upon the fat of the land. But this was not long to be enjoyed; everything for weeks past had been pointing to the "fall back" and the distant peals of the cannon on our left, gave us notice that Stuart's presence was needed to hold the advancing enemy in check there. Accordingly on the 3rd inst we drew in our pickets and the whole Brigade took up the line of march, leaving behind us our good loyal friends to be cursed again by the hateful presence of the Yankee—no one can hate a Yankee so deeply as those who have been in immediate contact with him. On our first day's march we met with nothing of special interest save the wishful looks of many a longing old man or fair maiden as we passed along. They, however, would give us a hopeful glance and express a cheerful resignation to Yankee presence, but felt assured that Jackson would come again. We bivouacked the first night on the east end of the Valley beyond Berryville.

The next day we crossed the Shenandoah river at the foot of the Blue Ridge, near where the Manassas Railroad crosses, and crossed over the Ridge at Manassas Gap. Here the enemy's cavalry dashed up, not being aware of our presence; but a few volleys of our advance sent them skeddaddling down the mountain in the wildest confusion. Here we turned from the main road and pursued an obscure mountain road in the direction of Manassas. We bivouacked for the night about 10 miles beyond the Gap on the south side of the mountain, at Barber's Cross Roads, in close proximity to the enemy, who were reported to be advancing in a strong column from the direction of Snigger's Gap on the Blue Ridge. A strong picket was thrown out during the night, and early in the morning a strong force of cavalry and artillery was seen advancing in the direction of the Cross Roads with his infantry in strong column moving down the mountain slopes, some distance behind. Our forces to meet him were Hampton's Cavalry Brigade, and not more than three-fourths of it for duty, the remaining fourth being dismounted and with the wagon train, a portion of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, and one battery of mounted artillery, with Gen. Stuart in command. Our forces were kept concealed behind the hills till about 11 o'clock, when the enemy seemed to be advancing slowly and cautiously towards the Cross Roads. Their approach to this place was through an open field or a wide lane with a stone fence on each side. From the Cross Roads on all sides were undulating open fields, checked off with rough stone fences with an old stone house and some other dilapidated buildings at these Cross Roads. The following disposition was made of our little forces: One section of artillery on the right at the Cross Roads, supported by Company C and F of the 1st North Carolina; another section in the center, and another in reserve to the left. The 2d South Carolina on the left flank, the remaining four squadrons of the 1st North Carolina on the left, the 9th Virginia in reserve on the right, to support a small body of sharpshooters under Lieut. J. M. Morrow posted behind the buildings at the Cross Roads and Cobb's Cavalry, a portion sent as sharpshooters on the extreme right flank. Our two guns on the right opened vigorously upon the enemy, which checked their advance for about half an hour, when their batteries commenced replying. The battery on the right was withdrawn to the right flank. To support was then trans-

# BY TELEGRAPH.

From Virginia.

Richmond, Nov. 25.

The Enquirer learns that on Sunday, about one hundred Yankees came up from Williamsburg, as far as Barboursville, capturing some of our pickets at James Gate and proceeding down Dischund Road they captured four more pickets stationed below the Bridge. Continuing their successful raid they came upon two pickets from the same post who had been in search of forage and deliberately shot both of them, without even demanding a surrender.

Having succeeded in capturing twelve horses, killing two and making prisoners of six of Col. Shingler's command, the Yankees made their way rapidly back to Williamsburg.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 21st, received here, contains little war news, aside a glowing description of the grand march on Fredericksburg by Burnside's army.

The same paper has another intervention rumor. This time from the Paris correspondent of the London Times, who says France and Russia have agreed upon a programme and submitted it to England, the basis being a proposal for an armistice with recognition it objected to.

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Garibaldi was removed from Pisa by the advice of physicians.

The British Mediterranean fleet was about to be reduced to seven ships and 366 guns.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary at Washington has received instructions which it is hoped will lead to a satisfactory solution of affairs of Montenegro.

## TOWN ORDINANCE.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, That under the power granted by the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina authorizing Town authorities to restrain or prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within their corporate limits, or under the same ordinance, be it further Ordained, that from and after the first day of December next all Retail Licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, now existing in the Town of Charlotte, be abrogated and that the Treasurer of the Board refund to those whose licenses are thus abrogated pro rata compensation for the unexpired term of such license.

Be it further Ordained, That the sale of Spirituous Liquor in any quantity in said town and five Gallons in hereby prohibited under the same ordinance; be it further Ordained, that regular Druggists doing business in town may sell in less quantity upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician.

Be it further Ordained, That any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall upon conviction forfeit and pay One Hundred Dollars for each offense.

R. F. DAVIDSON, Mayor.

Treas. W. Dewey, Town Clerk.

Nov. 25, 1862—108

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Be it Ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, That from and after publication of this Ordinance, no person shall be allowed to buy for speculation or for re-sale within the corporate limits of this Town such articles of produce as Eggs, Butter, Potatoes, Fresh Meats, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, or Cabbages, under a penalty of Twenty Dollars for each and every offense. Nor shall any one, except the producer, expose such articles for sale under the same penalty. And any one buying any of the above enumerated articles for shipment from this place shall upon conviction forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each offense.

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Nov. 25, 1862—109

## DRESS GOODS.

Just received from the South. We will open this morning a large and handsome lot of DELAINES and MERINOES, suitable for Ladies' Dresses.

ELIAS & COHEN.

Nov. 21—1w

## AT PRIVATE SALE.

Two large Store-rooms and one Dwelling House with five rooms, all located near the depot of the North Carolina Railroad. Apply at the Branch Bank of North Carolina.

Sept. 23, '62—4w

## STOCK FOR SALE.

25 SHARES of Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. E. Stock for sale.

Apply to M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer.

Oct. 8, '62—4w

## Double Daily Trains.

CHARLOTTE & SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

October 11, 1862.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS are run over this Road as follows:

Leave Columbia 8.00 A. M. 6.10 P. M.

Arrive Charlotte 3.30 P. M. 6.10 A. M.

Leave Charlotte 9.00 A. M. 9.15 P. M.

Arrive Columbia 4.50 P. M. 5.50 A. M.

Express connects at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, forming a double daily line with Richmond, and at Columbia with the South Carolina Railroad and the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

E. HULBERT, General Superintendent.

October 11, '62—4w

## Brandy!

2,000 gallons Pure French and Apply Brandy. Also a few Burns Old Whiskey. For sale by ALBRIGHT & BROWN.

Nov. 15—7w

## LAND FOR SALE.

By order of the Court of Equity for Lincoln County, I am authorized to sell two valuable tracts of LAND in said county, belonging to the Mott estate. Any person wishing to purchase can see the land by calling on Caleb Mott, W. H. Mott, or myself at Jonesboro. One tract contains 785, the other 60 acres.

WM. J. BOKS, C. M. E.

Nov. 13, 1862—4w

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